

84

American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.

NEWSLETTER



NUMBER EIGHTY- FOUR

JANUARY 1973

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United States of America

No. 2 Kasr el Dubbara
Garden City, Cairo
Arab Republic of Egypt

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NO. 2 KASR EL DOUBARA
GARDEN CITY, CAIRO
EGYPT

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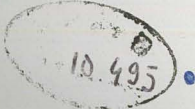
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Secretary and
U.S. Director . Lily M. Brown
Cairo Director .. John Dorman



NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Meeting of Members

The 1972 Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt was held at the State University of New York, Binghamton on November 4 and 5, 1972. The minutes of the business meeting are on the final pages of this NL.

The campus at Binghamton was a hospitable setting for the meeting, nestled as it is in the hills, and equipped with excellent auditorium and projection facilities.

Members appreciated also the reception on Sunday afternoon where they could enjoy the modern art in the Fine Arts Building, as well as the refreshments and the company.

Meeting of Board of Governors

The Governors elected the following officers and Executive Committee members:

President	John A. Wilson
Vice - President	Morroë Berger
Treasurer	R. Bayly Winder
Secretary and Assistant Treasurer Princeton	Lily M. Brown
Assistant Treasurer, Cairo	John Dorman
Executive Committee	John S. Badeau
	Muhsin Mahdi
	Nicholas B. Millet
	Wm. Kelly Simpson
	Ronald J. Williams

The President and Vice-President are also members of the Executive Committee.

Fellows Alumni Annual Luncheon

Former ARCE Fellows met for luncheon on Saturday, November 4 in Binghamton. In addition to comparing notes on present and past experiences, they decided that ARCE members should be kept informed of their present positions and of all publications resulting from their study in Egypt under ARCE auspices.

The next issue of the NL will carry more news of alumni Fellows.

The most recent memorandum from Ward Morehouse, Director, Center for International Programs and Comparative Studies, The University of the State of New York, State Education Department, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12210, shows an increase in federal appropriations for most international studies programs in fiscal year 1973.

A summary of appropriations:

	<u>F/Y 1972</u>	<u>F/Y 1973</u>
Department of State Mutual Cultural and Educational Exchange Program	\$40,500,000 (including \$4.5 million in excess for- eign currencies)	\$45,000,000 (including \$4 million in excess foreign currencies)
Library of Congress Overseas Acquisitions Program	2,891,000 (including \$2.6 million in excess foreign currencies)	2,903,000 (including \$2.7 million in excess foreign currencies)
National Science Foundation		
Scientific and Informational Research Activities Abroad	3,000,000	7,000,000
International Cooperative Scientific Activities	4,000,000	4,700,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	24,500,000 (plus up to \$3.5 million in matching funds)	34,500,000 (plus up to \$3.5 million in matching funds)
Smithsonian Institution Research in Excess Foreign Currency Countries	3,500,000	3,500,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	695,000	800,000

	<u>F/Y 1972</u>	<u>F/Y 1973</u>
Office of Education		
Foreign Language and World Affairs Programs		
NDEA VI	\$13,940,000	Not yet determined
Fulbright-Hays 102 (b) (6)	1,360,000	Not yet determined
Research and Training Special Excess Foreign Currency Program	3,000,000	Vetoed as part of the Labor-HEW appropriations (\$3,000,000 approved by Congress Congress)

Mr. Morehouse notes that "it has been a year encompassing a wide range of satisfactions and disappointments..... Independent of the legislative situation, one important trend has gathered momentum. This is the growing concern on the part of the international studies community to help shape public policies affecting their interests."

Publications of Interest

The following catalogues are available:

Modern Egyptology, from Aris & Phillips, Teddington House, Warminster, Wiltshire, England;

Catalogue 11 on Art and Archaeology, from Antiquariaat Van Coeverden, Varenstraat 41, Soest, Holland;

Antike und Mittelalter from Alfred Druckenmüller Verlag, 8 München 40, Martiusstrasse 8, West Germany.

Symposium

On February 1 and 2, 1973, there will be a two-day symposium on DEATH AND DISEASE IN ANCIENT EGYPT at the Detroit Institute of Arts and Wayne State University School of Medicine. Sponsors are The Department of Physiology, Wayne State University School of Medicine; The Division of Physical Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution; The Department of Ancient Art, Detroit Institute of Arts.

William H. Peck, Curator of Ancient Art at the Institute will supply further information upon request.

FUSTAT EXPEDITION: 1972 SEASON
INTERIM REPORT

by George T. Scanlon, Expedition Director

The sixth season commenced on 16th of September and has completed (Nov. 10) the eighth week of excavation. Because of Ramadan the work-day was reduced from seven to six hours; and two additional holidays at Bairam, added to the usual Friday holiday, have allowed a total of forty-six workdays at the site carried out by a force averaging two hundred, composed of 45 Quftis and the rest recruited locally: all under the supervision of ra'is Hamid Mahmud, now a veteran of six seasons with the Expedition.

Dr. George T. Scanlon is the Director most ably assisted by the following staff: Dr. Wladyslaw Kubiak, Associate Director; Mr. Antoni Ostrasz, Architect (both on leave from the Center of African Studies of the University of Warsaw); Miss Clare Sampson, Artist; Miss Laila Farid, Field Archaeologist and Ceramics Assistant; Mrs. Elizabeth Rodenbeck, Artist and Ceramics Assistant; Professor Andrew Watson (University of Toronto), Numismatist; and M. Thierry Bianquis (seconded from l'Institut Français Archeologique du Caire), Photographer and Field Archaeologist. Mr. Abbas al-Shinnawi is the Inspector, and the Expedition as a whole has benefited from the cooperation of Mr. Abd al-Rahman Abd al-Tawwab, Director of Islamic and Coptic Excavations of the Antiquities Service. Later in the season the Expedition will have the advantage of the consultation of the following scholars on various aspects of its finds: Dr. Bo Gyllingsvard, Director of the Oastasiatiska Museet, Stockholm; Mr. Ralph Pinder-Wilson, Deputy Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum; Miss Marthe Bernus, Assistant Curator for Islamic Art, the Louvre; and Mr. Neil MacKenzie, the University of Michigan.

As in the four preceding seasons, work was concentrated in Fustat-B (see Fig. 1). Our purpose was two-fold: a) to complete the uncovering of Street no. 1 and effect its junction with the Funerary Route (Darb al-Ma'asir, Street no. 13), revealed in the 1971 season (see Fig. 2); and b) attempt to discover the street or streets which limit the vast complex south of the Darb (area F in Fig. 2). Our main obstacle in both instances has been the very high mounds encountered in these sections of Fustat-B; those in the path of Street no. 1 being between five and seven and a half meters. (After six seasons' experience, it seems to us that no town-site with mounds above two meters high covering the remains can be economically excavated without the aid of earth-moving equipment.) Further, due to the deep dip in the gabai from grid XXI south through grids XXVI and XXVII, with a consequently higher water table, it was impossible to excavate any of

the pits in this large area to their hewn depths. Hence the number of interesting or important artifacts is much fewer than those yielded from the sanitation and hydraulic systems excavated north of quadrant XXI in the preceding four seasons. (An exception to this caveat can be seen in Fig. 3: a superb carved wooden insert, clearly of the highest Fatimid craftsmanship of the 11th century, found within the sibakh level while looking for the continuation of Street no. 1.)

A. North of the Darb (Area E)

Our original hope that Street no. 1 would continue in the general SW direction as indicated by our trial cut in 1971 and that the junction with the Darb would be effected somewhere in XXI'-14/19 was dashed within a fortnight of the clearing. It turned distinctly more to the West, and by the end of the first month its course lay clearly under the high mounds in XXI'-9. Thus instead of having to clear approximately 2500 cubic meters of the mounds, we will more likely exceed 5000 cubic meters before the season is over, while running the risk that the junction may lay outside our concession, or that it has disappeared due to the modern quarrying of the gabai to the West. Such are the hazards of excavating a town-site.

The area uncovered to date north of the Darb (the westward continuation of area E in Fig. 2) is very much a shambles as revealed, with very high baulks of fill and practically no clear masonry lines, characteristics the direct opposite of those obtaining in the immediately adjacent areas revealed in 1965 and 1968.¹ There was evidence of a great amount of depredation and scavenging; but throughout there were traces of building employing stone cut brick-wise and laid in a very hard mortar (see Pl. 1) within foundations resting either on earlier fills (and not on the gabai) and hence with a very low degree of stability (see Pl. 2), or on jerry-built walls of boulders with mud mortar thrust deep within existing fills (see Pl. 3). More often than not these units ran athwart earlier foundations (as is the case in Pls. 1 and 2), necessitating their removal so that the former habitation could be assessed.

An enormous number of glass ingots were found within and about the units with the characteristics noted above, and sometimes glass traces could be seen on the stone walls or uneven paving of the units. There was little doubt that we were in the presence

1. "Fustat Expedition: Preliminary Report 1965. Part II", JARCE, V (1966) (hereinafter FEPR-II) and "The Fustat Mounds. A Shard Count 1968", Archaeology, vol. 24 number 3 (June 1971), particularly the plan on page 223.

of a glass industry, an industry which, unlike potteries, demands stone kilns for fusion and refining. Further, from the colours of the ingots, it would seem that this particular atelier was devoted to the making of siliceous glazes. But what of its dating? If it was related to the stone-based kiln discovered in 1965, it would possibly be Fatimid, since the range of ingots found therein duplicated the colours employed on Fustat Fatimid Sgraffito wares (yellow-brown, turquoise, green and manganese).² However, the dismantling of two elements of our strange construction revealed Mamluk artifacts in the undisturbed fills. This explains the rather insecure nature of the construction, for it was thrust among the ruins after the abandonment of Fustat. (No Fatimid mason would ever have laid such flimsy foundations; at least not in our experience of his work or in that afforded by Bahgat's excavations, cf. Fouilles, passim.) Further it is about sixty meters from the pottery discovered by Bahgat and placed squarely in the Mamluk period, because of the Mamluk Sgraffito ware wasters found within.³ Hence it would seem that Fustat had a thriving glazed pottery industry, one operative among the ruins, a century or more after its loss of centrality in Cairo's life.

What of the earlier reality? Here our only clue was the high baulks under, around and amid the elements of the glass industry (see Pl. 4.) These were solidly packed and undisturbed, and proved to be of the 9-10th century. There was a dirham of al-Ma'mun (813-33), some excellent shards of Samarra lustre wares, vast amounts of early lead-glazed vessels, Tulunid filters, tin-glazed proto-porcelains, and Fayyumi wares of all descriptions. But, to date, the foundation lines giving these baulks an architectural reality have yet to appear, which must entail still further dismantling. (The cost of this process can be gauged from the fact that one baulk, one and a half meters high covering an irregular area of approximately 6 sq. m. yielded twenty-five baskets of artifacts, mostly domestic redwares.)

The other finds in the area point to a longer continuum of occupation. From the undisturbed fill attendant to masonry reared on the gabai (and clearly anterior to the glass industry), which was very carefully sifted, came a rare Fatimid dirham, of the reign of Al-Aziz (976-97); and from the lowest layer of one

2. FEPR-II, pp. 73-76 and Pl VIII-b.

3. Cf. Aly Bey Bahgat, "Les Fouilles de Foustat: Découverte d'un four de potier arabe datant du XI^e siècle", Bulletin de l'Institut Egyptien, 5^eme sér., vol. VIII (1914).

of our baulks came a copper of Yazid b. Abd al-Malik, the first Abbasid Governor of Egypt, and hence datable to after 750.

B. South of the Darb (Area F)

As can be seen in Fig. 1, we have worked three sections in quest of the western and southern limits of the vast complex revealed in the preceding four seasons. The western section (in XXI and XXVI, see Figs. 1 and 2), yielded nothing definite, which means the western limit lies under the remaining high mounds. However, within this area we uncovered three continuous shallow troughs hewn in the gabai of such proportions that they could only have serviced animals, the first instance of such a phenomenon in the archaeology of Fustat, which alone might justify further excavation to the West, if a stable be involved.

That such work is of importance archaeologically was proven by two stratigraphical cuts made through the undisturbed fill of a room in this section adjacent to the Darb. (See Pl. 5) It yielded no fewer than six coins from the time just before and just after the monetary reforms of the Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik in 695, including an Islamic imitation of a Byzantine 12-noumia copper, the first such discovered in Fustat in a provable context. The other contents, in conjunction with these coins, proved as interesting when associated with materials from other stratigraphical cuts in Fustat-B. The absence of any glazed fragments both here and in the lowest strata of other cuts (particularly of Street no. 1 in 1965, Street no. 12 in 1968, and of the Darb, Street No. 13, in 1968 and 1971) constitute most convincing evidence that glazing of pottery was a post-700 phenomenon in Egypt, whereas glazing had been pursued in Persia and Mesopotamia for at least two hundred years previously.

As in other seasons, we continue to enrich our study materials, particularly in the realms of import wares. Chinese imports range from Yüeh to 15th century Ming wares; and novelties in shape and decoration in the Byzantine-Eastern Mediterranean range have come forth from the mounds. The Kubiak-MacKenzie Typology of Unglazed Islamic Redwares has netted five additions from datable contexts. The glass yields have not been as

significant as those of former seasons, but for reasons alluded to: the impossibility of cleaning the pits to their hewn depths. Finally our numismatic evidence is more important than ever before, and is generally available within forty-eight hours of discovery. With more than forty coins from the mounds being anterior to 1380, we see a way to achieving a "pattern" for the chronological formation of these mounds over the vast surface of Fustat, of which we have now excavated an area roughly 250 x 100 m. in Fustat-B alone.

Figures

1. Fustat-B: area uncovered to date (10 Nov. 1972); areas in solid black presently under excavation.
2. Fustat-B: street plan as uncovered 1965-71; Street no. 13 is the Funerary Route (Darb al-Ma'asir).
3. Carved wooden inset, Fatimid: 11th century. Found 1972.

Plates

1. Glass factory; stone-brick walls, hardened lime flooring.
2. Glass factory; unstable foundation fill.
3. Glass factory; bouldered foundation wall.
4. Fill baulks of earlier structures dispersed under glass factory.
5. Stratigraphical cut of undisturbed fill of room south of Darb; ca. 700 A.D.

FIG. 1

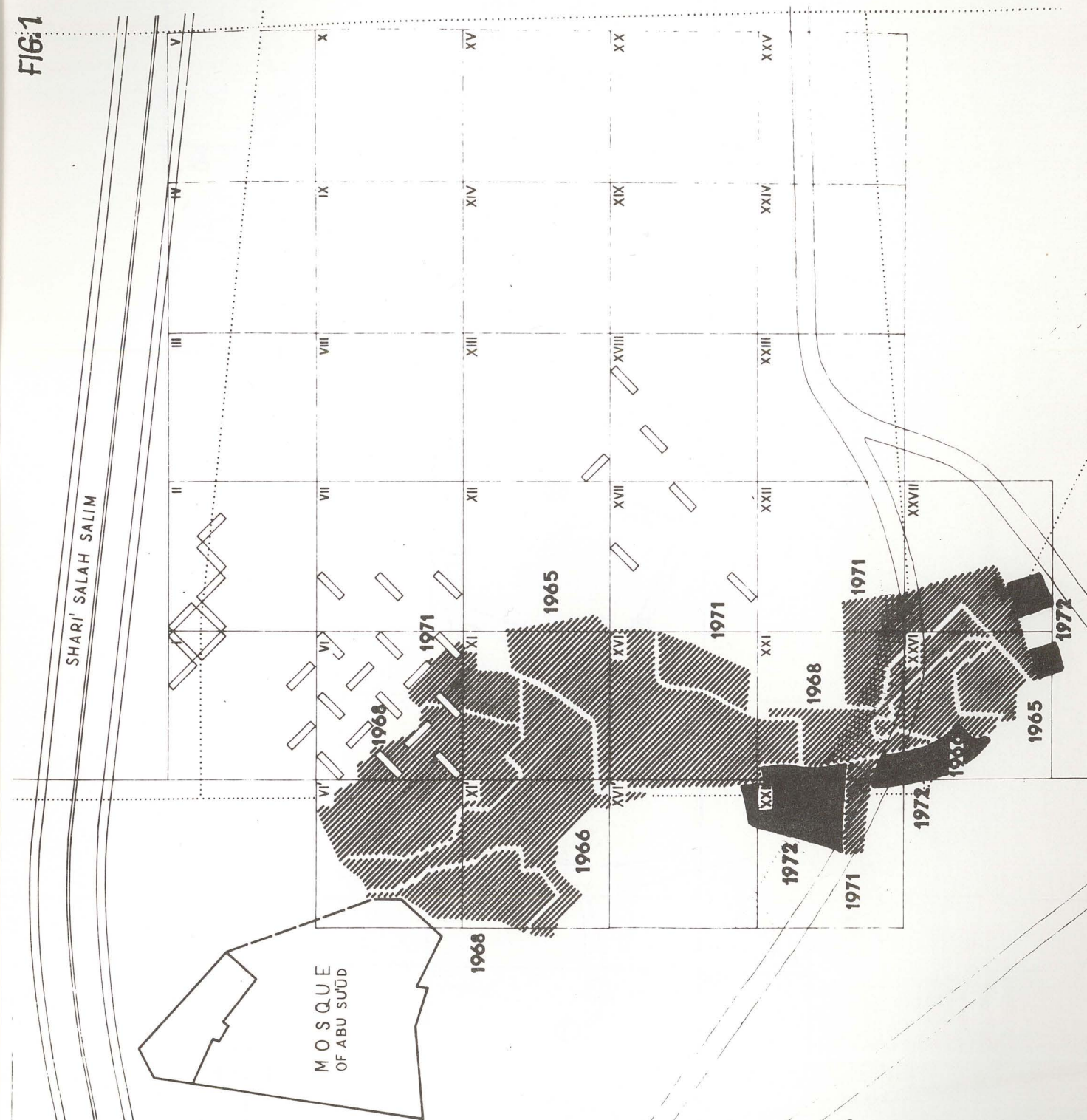


FIG. 2

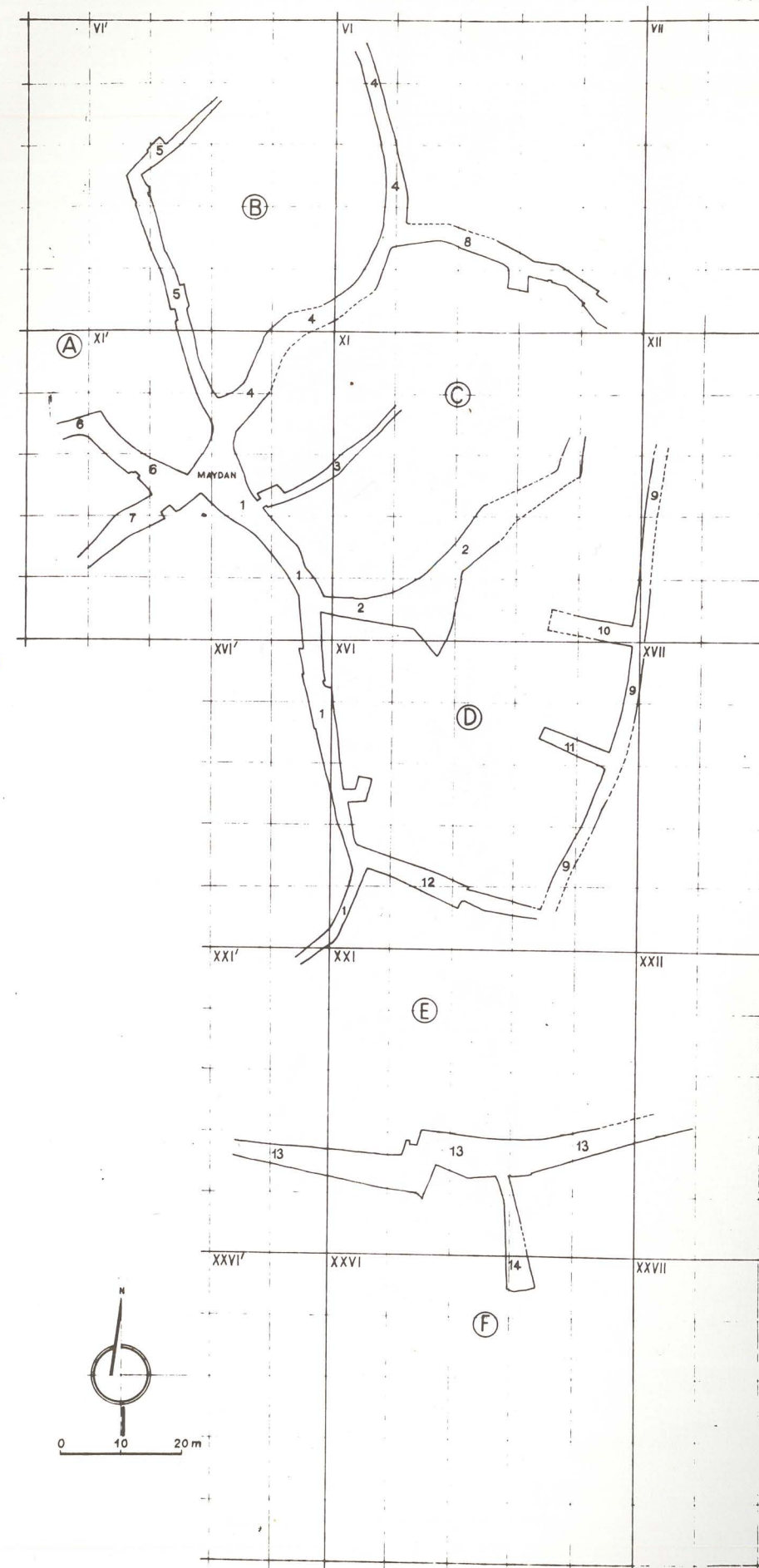


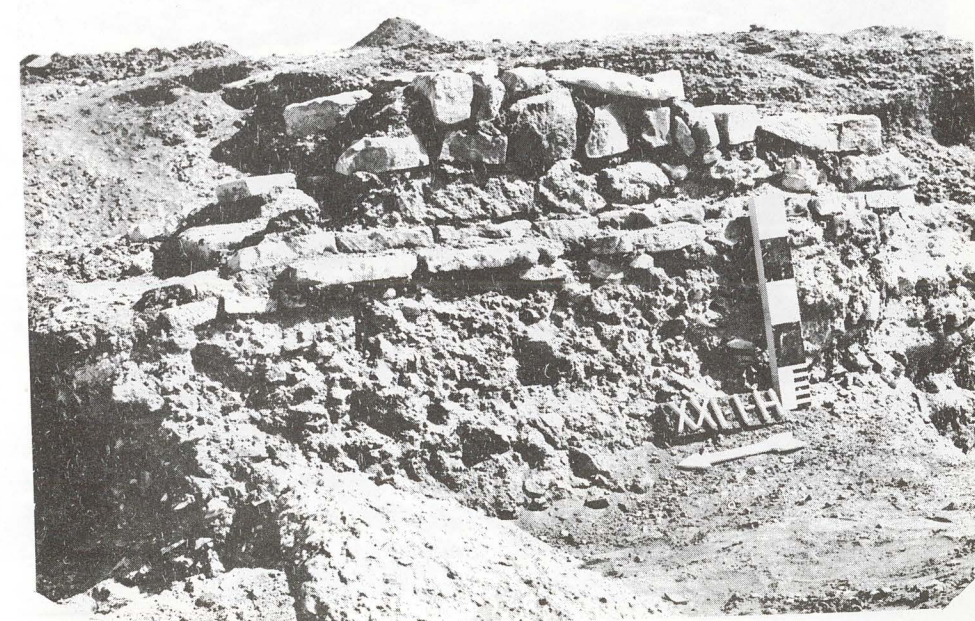
FIG. 3.



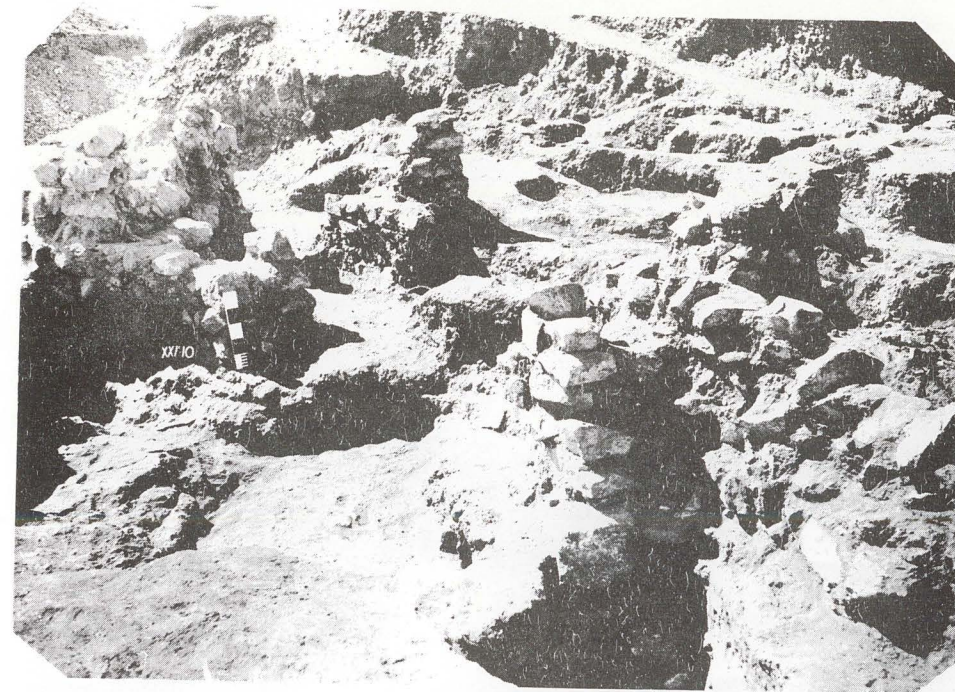
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PL. 1



PL. 2



PL. 3



PL. 4



PL. 5

EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA

by Dr. Hans Goedicke, Director

The concession granted to The Johns Hopkins University, administered by the American Research Center and funded by the Smithsonian Institution, is limited in the north by the valley temple of Khephren and the adjoining installations for "Son et Lumiere", and in the south by the megalithic stone wall running west-east separating the Muslim and Coptic cemetery. The eastern limit is formed by the boundary of the village of Nezlet el-Semann and the western limit by a line running north-south from the tomb of Queen Khent-Kawes. The concession falls naturally into three areas: 1) the Western Section, between the causeway of the tomb of Khent-Kawes and the causeway of the funerary complex of King Mycerinus; 2) the Central Section, between the valley temple of Khephren and the Muslim cemetery; 3) the area on either side of the megalithic wall and the flat region to the east. The entire region had not been previously explored except for sondages by Mariette in 1859 and the work of Osman Rostem at the passage of the stone wall in 1947.

The excavations of The Johns Hopkins University commenced on August 14 and continued through September 24. The expedition consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Hans Goedicke of The Johns Hopkins University, Professor Alfred J. Hoerth and Professor James E. Jennings of Wheaton College, Illinois, Professor Earl L. Ertman, University of Akron, Ohio, Mr. Michael Rhodes and Mr. Stephen Danish. The main goal was to establish the archaeological nature of the different parts of the widely strung-out concession and its topographical interconnections.

Work began in the Western Section. On its southern edge a house of the Fourth Dynasty and extensive water storage facilities were discovered. These structures appear to have been connected with the construction of the pyramid of Khephren and possibly also that of Mycerinus. Further, extensive exploration showed that the bulk of the Western Section did not contain archaeological remains but consisted of a dump of quarry chips piled up there at the time the funerary complex of Queen Khent-Kawes was laid out.

The megalithic wall at the southeast corner of the Giza pyramid field has long been considered an enigma. It is obviously unfinished, as the stones used for its construction were never dressed. Other problems are the original length of the wall, its connection with other structures and the purpose of the passageway. The latter was considered by Osman Rostem to be for a canal leading to the Khephren valley temple, so that the entire structure was explained by him as a bridge. The concerns for The Johns Hopkins expedition were to establish the extent of the wall, its height and any connection with habitation in its area. For these purposes

a series of sondages was made on either side of the wall and at its eastern end, all the way down to the water level. As a result its extension could be established, as well as the fact that no adjoining walls are branching off from this structure. It is thus necessary to conclude that the "wall" had not been part of a surrounding temenos. It could also be proven that there was no habitation to its north, while extensive habitation could be traced south of it. From this it can already be concluded that the passageway was not intended for a canal and that the structure itself does not constitute a "bridge". It is rather necessary to see the passage as a gate to the pyramid field. The habitation south of it, undoubtedly dating to the Fourth Dynasty, is extensive and will require further exploration to establish its nature.

The Central Section proved to be the most difficult. In order to establish its character one east-west trench along its northern edge and a north-south trench perpendicular to it were made, in addition to a sondage at its eastern and western edges. The latter two were pursued until water was reached without striking any archaeological remains. With the help of the two trenches it could be established that a large part of that area had at some time been used as a dump of excavation debris, producing an archaeologically sterile over-burden of four to five meters. This greatly hampered the explorations conducted and their progress. Nevertheless, it was possible to establish two major archaeological strata in the area, one preliminarily to be dated to the second half of Dynasty XVIII, the other unquestionably contemporary with the nearby valley temple of Khephren. The latter appears to contain structures, but their nature can only be established by extensive further excavations.

It was a hopeful beginning, and the work carried out promises more for the future, inshallah, next year.

MISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA IN EGITTO DELLA
UNIVERSITA DI ROMA

by Dr. Sergio Donodoni, Director

La Mission Archéologique en Égypte de l'Université de Rome a effectué sa troisième campagne de fouille à la tombe No. 27 (Sesonq) de l'Assasif. La première campagne avait dégragé le plan général du monument, la deuxième avait porté sur l'exploration du vestibule de l'appartement souterrain. Cette année-ci, nous nous étions proposé de poursuivre les recherches dans cette région, et avant tout d'achever le vidage de la chambre d'entrée. En effet la moitié environ de la pièce était encombrée par des remblais apparemment non touchés par les voleurs.

Toutefois il a fallu avant tout tenir compte de la situation objective des parois rocheuses dans lesquelles la tombe avait été creusée. La pierre qui s'effrite en plusieurs endroits supporte à son tour un lourd manteau de rocher plus épais, qui, n'étant que partiellement soutenu par le conglomérat de galets des couches sur lesquelles il s'appuie, est parcouru par des fentes dangereuses, qui en ont fait souvent tomber des larges parties.

L'exploration de l'hypogée ne pouvait avoir lieu qu'à partir du moment où l'on aurait été sûr de la stabilité des plafonds et des parois. Ce sont donc des raisons élémentaires de sûreté qui nous ont conseillé de prendre le chemin le plus long, et de rejoindre la chambre par la cour inférieure de l'ensemble, dont le contour et la profondeur avaient été établis déjà lors de la première campagne.

Le mois que nous avons employé à l'Assasif a été à peine suffisant pour le vidage d'à peu près les trois quarts de cette cour, et a été en partie occupé par des travaux de refecton et de soutiens des parties de rocher les plus compromises, tandis que d'autres parties, désormais déjà condamnées, ont dû être enlevées.

L'exploration de la cour inférieure nous a donné quelques éléments sur l'histoire tardive du monument: des traces de feu et des calcinations qui en dérivent couvrent une couche assez épaisse sur le sol ancien, et on peut imaginer que les ravages des parois et des éléments architecturaux soient en partie occasionnés par cet incendie qui a affaibli les calcaires. La destruction toutefois n'est pas extrêmement ancienne, puisque au niveau même du sol on a trouvé ensemble des fragments de poteries saïtes et des lampes coptes du type "à grenouille". Les remblais pour le reste ne nous ont donnés que des éléments très peu coordonnés, et apparaissaient bouleversés à plusieurs reprises.

On a trouvé un bon nombre de fragments inscrits provenant de la cour, mais en réalité on est bien loin d'en voir une quantité suffisante pour remonter un texte en une scène quelconque. Et il faut penser que les petits blocs de calcaire rapporté qui couvraient à l'origine les parois et formaient les piliers ont été assez méthodiquement exploités, probablement après l'incendie.

Les recherches qui ont porté sur la cour inférieure nous ont fait connaître d'une façon précise son plan et son type. Il s'agit d'un quadrilatère de m. c.95 de large sur m. 60.80 de fond, auquel on avait accès par une porte, aujourd'hui disparue presque en entier, qui du côté Nord donnait le vestibule souterrain, du côté Sud s'ouvrait en centre d'une parois taillées dans le rocher.

A droite et à gauche, la cour comportait un porche, avec deux lésènes enfermées dans la parois et trois piliers qui autrefois soutenaient probablement un architrave rapporté, surmonté par une gorge dont on a retrouvé de nombreux fragments.

La hauteur des piliers peut-être exactement calculée sur la base de traces sur le plafond, aucun d'eux n'étant maintenu en entier. Les plafonds eux-mêmes se sont effondrés à l'exception de quelque points qui ont pour nous une fonction de repère.

La paroi Nord, là où s'ouvrait la porte d'entrée, ne comportait pas de colonnade. Dans sa partie Ouest on a des restes assez longs d'un texte religieux d'offrande (?) en hiéroglyphes, qui encadre en bas une sorte de plinthe sur lequel on peut imaginer une table d'offrande. Le début du texte semble être conservé dans une série de petits blocs qui donnent tous les premiers mots d'une litanie. Dans la moitié Est des représentations assez délicates d'offérantes ne sont conservées qu'en petite partie.

Si l'on veut résumer, les travaux de cette saison nous ont donnés les renseignements nécessaires à la compréhension du plan de la cour, et nous ont en même temps obligés à des longs et difficiles travaux de restauration et de consolidation de parois dangereusement détruites. Cela constituait le pas nécessaire pour poursuivre dans le déblayement total de la partie inférieure du monument. Nous avons encore devant nous quelques évidentes difficultés technique de qui tenir compte, mais on peut espérer que nous réussirons dans un délai non excessivement long à remettre en ordre et à interpréter dans son caractère péculier ce tombeau saite qui mérite d'être connu pour sa valeur architecturale et pour ses textes, qui, bien que fragmentaires, nous donnent assez de renseignements sur la culture du propriétaire.

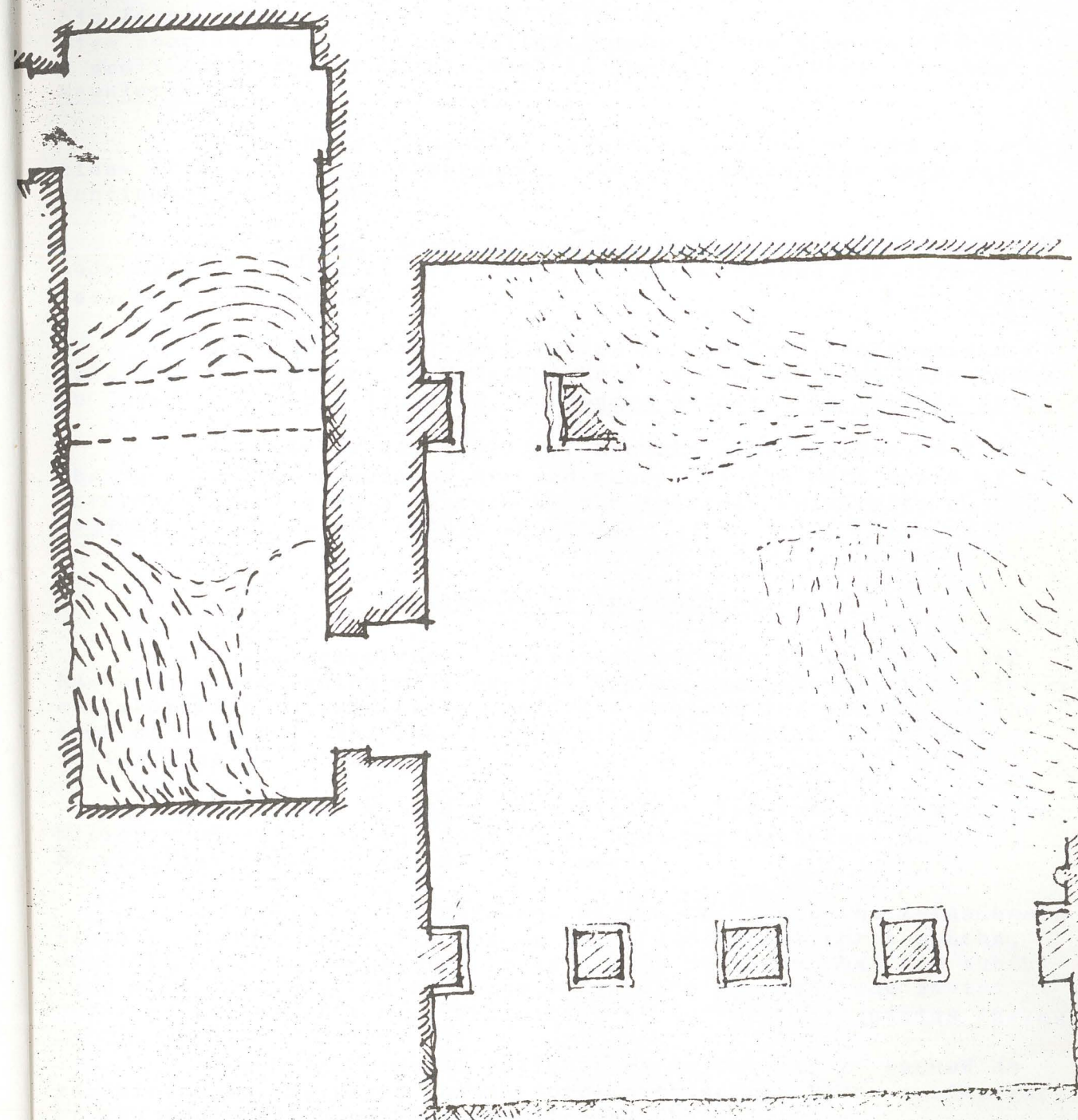
Aux membres habituels de la Mission on a ajouté cette saison des techniciens qui ont beaucoup facilité le travail, et des jeunes chercheurs qui y ont fait une période de stage. Le Service des Antiquités nous a comme toujours aidé en plusieurs occasions, et toutes les fois que nous y avons eu recours: il nous est un agréable devoir que de l'en remercier dans tous ses membres, et en particulier dans les inspecteurs qui ont participé au travail à des moments différents, Mr. Elfy Henry Kaddis et Mr. Mamdouh Abdel Zaher.

ASĀSĪF - TOMBA

N° 27

SCAVI

1972



NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

A R C E

Dr. Hans Goedicke of Johns Hopkins University completed his first season of excavating in the southeastern portion of the Giza complex, south of the valley temple of the Chephren Pyramid. A preliminary report of his work is included elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Dr. George T. Scanlon commenced another season of excavations at Fustat in mid-September. It is planned that work will continue into December.

The Chicago House Epigraphic Survey Expedition at Luxor, under the direction of Dr. Edward Wente, commenced its 1972-73 season on October 15.

Dr. David King, ARCE Fellow for 1972-73, delivered a well-attended lecture in Oriental Hall at the American University in Cairo on October 18, 1972, on Modern Research in Islamic Astronomy.

On October 28, 1972, Dr. Richard Ettinghausen, N.Y.U., the Metropolitan Museum of Art and member of the ARCE Board of Governors, delivered a lecture at the American University on Islamic Art and Architecture in Syria.

Department of Antiquities

An agreement for cooperation between Egypt and Poland has been signed which will provide for an exchange of archaeologists, collaboration in excavations, a joint project for preserving the tomb of Nefertari and the holding of an exhibition of Islamic antiquities in Poland.

Dr. Gamal Mohktar, Vice Minister for Antiquities in the Ministry of Culture, was awarded an honorary doctorate at Montpellier, France, in early December.

The Egyptian Government agreed to extend the Tutankhamun Exhibition at the British Museum by an additional three months, until the end of December. It is highly unlikely that the exhibition will then go to Moscow, as originally planned; the Soviet Union has been offered an exhibition of Islamic antiquities instead.

The Department of Antiquities on October 30 opened an exhibition in the Cairo Museum commemorating the 150th anniversary of the deciphering of hieroglyphics by Champollion.

Other

Dr. Harry Smith of the Egypt Exploration Society proceeded to Saqqara in early September to continue work on the papyri discovered by Professor Brian Emery.

Dr. Sergio Donadoni of the University of Rome completed his third season, of one month's duration, at Tomb No. 27 in the Assasif of Thebes. His preliminary report is printed elsewhere in this Newsletter.

The Papyrological Mission of the Institute G. Vitelli of Florence, under the direction of Dr. M. Manfredi, spent six weeks in the Cairo Museum studying Greek papyri discovered at Antinoe. The mission had hoped to receive permission to proceed to Middle Egypt, but their efforts were not successful.

Dr. Plummley of Cambridge University transited Cairo in early October on his way to his archaeological concession at Kasr el Brim in Nubia.

Dr. Herman de Meulenaere and members of his expedition returned to the Assasif in mid-November for another season.

Dr. Henry Wilde, long-time friend of the Center who has spent 27 years working on Egyptology, the majority of which were in the French Institute in Cairo, was decorated by the French Ambassador on October 23 and made Officer of the Order of Arts and Letters.

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

After a relatively slow summer, due possibly to the unprecedented heat and humidity of July and August, traffic through the Center started to increase in September. The Center's first visitor was Mr. Leslie Greener, who returned from his summer vacation to resume his work with the Akhenaten Temple Project. Dr. Luis Alvarez of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California in Berkeley, in Cairo to reactivate the project to "x-ray" the Chephren Pyramid, called at the Center accompanied by his Egyptian collaborator, Dr. Ahmed Fakhry, and two members of his team from California, Mr. I. O. Buckingham and Dr. Nick Chakakis. Father Walter J. Young, an ARCE Fellow for 1972-73, brought the Father Superior of Jesuits in Egypt, Father Georges Zemokhol, to call. Miss Deborah Thompson of the Dumbarton Oaks Center for Byzantine Studies in Washington requested assistance from the Cairo Center in facilitating her work in the Coptic Museum. Other visitors during August included Mr. Maher Naguib Ayad of the Higher Institute of Social Work, Mr. Magdi Ayad of the Higher

Institute for Antiquities and Mr. Thierry Bianquis of the French Institute of Archaeology. Three American graduate students studying in Cairo called at the Center: Mr. John Farranto and Miss Gloria Phares, both of Chicago University, and Mr. Terry Walz of Boston University.

Among the Center's first visitors in October were Dr. Richard H. Pierce, ARCE Fellow in 1963-64, and Mr. Kunthfavalld Elke, both from the University of Bergen, Norway, to be attached to the Egypt Exploration Society expedition at Saqqara under the direction of Dr. Harry Smith. Dr. William Y. Adams of the University of Kansas also called at the Center on his way upstream with Professor Plummley's excavations at Kasr el Brim. New ARCE Fellows arriving to begin their research included Dr. and Mrs. David King from Yale University, Dr. and Mrs. Mohammed Alwan from Indiana University and Mr. Michael Baran from Michigan University. Dr. W. Herbert Dixon, ARCE Fellow in 1971-72, Dr. William Millward and Mr. Michael Rogers, all on the faculty of the AUC, called at the Center. Egyptologists residing in Egypt who stopped in at the Center included Dr. Ramadan Sa'ad, Dr. Zaki Sa'ad, Dr. Labib Habachi and Mrs. Helen Jacquet of the French Institute. Visiting Egyptologists included Dr. Sergio Donadoni, of the University of Rome, Dr. Sergio Bostico of the University of Florence and Dr. Francois Daumas, former Director of the French Institute, currently at Montpellier. Dr. Laren Yazolino, consultant on the Pyramid "X-ray" Project, was briefly in Cairo. Professor R. Ettinghausen from N.Y.U. and the Metropolitan Museum, member of the ARCE Board of Governors, visited the office. Members of the 1972-73 Chicago House Epigraphic Survey expedition, under the direction of Dr. Edward F. Wente, convened at the Center before proceeding to Luxor. We were happy to welcome Mrs. Tessa Bergen, daughter of former ARCE President Dr. Gustave von Grunebaum, and her husband who were spending ten days in Egypt as guests of Egyptian friends. The Center was able to assist Dr. Gerald Hawkins, who spent three weeks in Luxor continuing his research on the possible celestial orientation of major tombs and monuments of ancient Egypt. A group of fifteen tourists under the sponsorship of the Seattle Museum led by Mr. Perry Rathbone, Former Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, came to the Center to be briefed on American archaeological activities in Egypt. Also calling at the Center during October were: Dr. Andrew Watson of Toronto, Miss Barbara Kalkas of Northwestern University, Mr. Ludlow Baldwin of Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. John Ross of Rome, Mr. Edward Penney, Cultural Attache of the U.S. Interests Section in Egypt and Mr. Thomas Bower of the Schutz School in Alexandria.

In November Dr. Fred Wendorf of Southern Methodist University in Dallas called at the Center. Mr. and Mrs. Armine G. Aroian, parents of ARCE Fellow Lois Aroian, spent several weeks in Egypt. American Ambassador to Libya, Joseph Palmer, and his wife visited the Center while in Cairo on their way back to Washington. Dr. Herman De Meulenaere, Director of the Belgian Archaeological Expedition in Egypt, brought with him to the Center three members of his team, Dr. Erhart Greefe from the University of Cologne and Dr. and Mrs. Ian Quaegebeur, both from the Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven. Dr. Trevor Le Gassick, Professor at the University of Michigan and ARCE Fellow in 1964-65, spent three weeks in Cairo with his family. Former American Ambassador (Ceylon, Finland) Bernard Gufler and his wife asked the Center to assist in arrangements for a trip to Upper Egypt. Finally, three doctoral candidates called at the Center during October to acquaint themselves with our facilities: Mr. Harold Vogelaar, Mr. Jack Schrier of Georgetown University and Mr. Bruce Williams of Chicago University.

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

Incorporated

Minutes of Meeting of Members

November 4, 1972

The Annual Meeting of Members of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc., was held in Lecture Hall 10 at the State University of New York at Binghamton, on November 4, 1972 at 2:15 P.M.

President John A. Wilson was in the chair.

In response to a question from the Chair, the Secretary declared that a quorum was present. Forty-five members were present, and ninety were represented by proxy. Listings and proxies are attached to the original of these minutes.

Remarks by President

The President expressed thanks to the hosts for the present meeting, Professor Gerald E. Kadish of the Department of History, State University of New York, Binghamton; Chairman of the Department of History Professor N. Cantor; and President of the University C. Peter Magrath, who had delivered a welcoming address at the beginning of the morning session.

President Wilson commented on ARCE's regret of the deaths of members during 1972-73, Frederick H. Bohne and Hetty Goldman.

He paid tribute to Donald Edgar who was a Governor of ARCE from 1963-72, whose experience in U.S. diplomacy and devotion to ARCE had been invaluable.

Of Gustave E. von Grunebaum, who was President of ARCE from 1966-71, the President said we would always think of him with gratitude and affection for his all-encompassing wisdom and inspired leadership of ARCE.

The President expressed the gratitude of ARCE to Professor D. W. Lockard of Harvard University, who retired from the Board of Governors early in 1972, having served on the Board for ten years.

He noted that memberships of 11 individuals had been cancelled during the year.

He welcomed 50 new members (Appendix A); and Sterling Dow to Honorary Membership.

There are 311 Individual Members of whom 54 are unpaid. At this time last year there were 270 Individual Members.

Research Supporting Memberships number 11 and Institutional Memberships 4. The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania again became a Research Supporting Member in 1972.

The President thanked the Editor of Volumes IX and X of the Journal, Klaus Baer, and announced that the Editor of Volume XI will be Gerald Kadish. He noted that if the fine organization of the meetings at Binghamton is any indication, Volume XI will be in very good hands indeed. He also thanked the Editors of the Newsletter, John Dorman and Lily Brown.

Professor Wilson reported on his trip to Egypt early in 1972. He said that the application of PL 480 funds to archaeology does not seem to be threatened and that ARCE's relations with the Egyptians continue to be cordial.

The delay in clearance for some research fellows for 1972-73 has been resolved and hopefully the fellowship program will proceed in the future as it has in the past.

The President's trip to Washington last April was informative and rewarding in that he found the funding agencies congenial toward the ARCE program and ascertained which aspects of the program will be funded by each agency. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State will fund studies of medieval and modern Egypt (ARCE Fellowship Program) and the Smithsonian Institution will fund archaeological and art history projects. The Office of Education of the Department of HEW is interested in group projects which will benefit U.S. educational institutions.

The Chairman called for and John Dorman presented the report of the Director of the Cairo Center which is Appendix B of these minutes. President Wilson noted ARCE's good fortune in the staffs of the Center and the Office.

The Chairman called for and Lily Brown presented the report of the Director of the U.S. Office which is Appendix C

The Chairman called upon Professor George Hughes for the Nominating Committee's report. Professor Hughes presented the following for election by the individual members to the Board: John S. Badeau, Klaus Baer, Richard Ettinghausen, Hans Goedicke, Nicholas B. Millet, Richard A. Parker, Dorothy Shepherd, Wm. Kelly Simpson, John J. Slocum, Richard N. Verdery, John A. Wilson and Farhat J. Ziadeh.

1972 Nominating Committee

Richard A. Parker, Chairman
Aziz S. Atiya
George R. Hughes

It was moved and seconded to accept the Nominating Committee's report. The motion was carried.

The entire Board of Governors are listed in Appendix D.

By-Laws Revision

Professor George Hughes presented the By-Laws Committee report. It was moved and seconded that the By-Laws be amended to read as follows:

Article III, Section 3

Election to Membership. The Board of Governors shall make all future elections to membership of organizations, institutions, individual and honorary members.

Article V, the section entitled "Other Members of the Board of Governors" shall be numbered Section 4.

Article V, Section 5

Term of Members of Board of Governors. Those members of the Board of Governors who are elected by the members of the corporation at the annual meeting shall hold office until the next annual meeting of members of the corporation, and thereafter until their successors are designated and elected. Any member of the Board of Governors appointed by a Research Supporting Member shall hold office until the membership of the Research Supporting Member is terminated or until the Research Supporting Member gives notice to the Secretary of the corporation as provided in Article V, Section 3 of appointment of a person other than its then appointee to the Board of Governors, whichever occurs sooner. In the event of any vacancy on the Board, through death, resignation, or by any other cause, the remaining members shall constitute the full Board of Governors until such vacancy is filled by appointment or by the election of a successor.

Article VII, Section 2

Removal. Any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by the vote of a majority of the entire Board of Governors, at any meeting of the Board.

By-Laws Committee

William D. Schorger, Chairman
George R. Hughes

The motion was carried.

Gerald Kadish suggested that information concerning present work of members might be published in the Newsletter. The Chairman agreed.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

Attest: Lily M. Brown
Lily M. Brown, Secretary

Date: November 22, 1972

APPENDIX A

NEW MEMBERS NOVEMBER, 1971 TO NOVEMBER, 1972

Mildred F. Alberg	Nancy A. Gallagher	Mrs. Del Nord
John S. Badeau	Ogden Goelet, Jr.	Michael O'Brien
Salih J. Altoma	Peter Gran	Karla Ortega
John E. Barry, Jr.	Mrs. Raymond Groth	Francis E. Peters
David A. Batchelor	Diana Hanson	Phil Pritchard
Barbara Bell	Clement M. Henry	John D. Ray
Robert S. Bianchi	Bruce Hungerford	Donald M. Reid
Frederic J. Cadora	Marilyn Jenkins	Dorothy M. Sale
Ralph M. Coury, Jr.	Florence Karasek	Lorraine Sarrels
James Delmege	Laverne J. Kuhnke	M. C. Shadi
Walter H. Dixon, Jr.	A. Floyd Lattin	Marian R. Smith
Susan Duling	Lynn Liebling	Joseph J. Stefanelli
Grame Ellis	Mrs. John Livingood	Michael R. Van Vleck
Earl L. Ertman	Muhsin Mahdi	Patricia T. Virgadamo
Biri Fay	Anthony J. Mills	Arnold Witte
Richard Fier	Walter O. Moeller	Lillian W. Wyshak
Fay A. Frick	Michel Moisan	

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CAIRO CENTER

I feel a little like Mark Twain when he commented that premature reports of his demise were greatly exaggerated. Yesterday I was greeted by a colleague at the MESA meeting with "What are you doing here? I thought they had closed you down." Well, they haven't, and I'm glad to report that the Cairo Center is very much alive and functioning.

It is true that during the summer we were initially refused permission by the Foreign Office to continue our fellowship program. This was apparently part of a series of similar actions directed at other U.S. - Egyptian cultural activities, which included the refusal of the Foreign Office to approve a Fulbright program for the coming year, the cancellation of four summer seminars for American scholars at the AUC, the cancellation of a concert to be given in Cairo by the Amherst Glee Club and the last minute withdrawal of visas from a group from the Cairo Women's Club who were about to visit the States. However, we were able to persuade the Foreign Office to reconsider its position on our fellowship program.

During our talks with the Foreign Office, the Acting Foreign Minister held a press conference at which he was asked by an American correspondent whether it was true that the ARCE activities would be closed down. The Acting Foreign Minister replied: "I do not think so. The ARCE has an active and outgoing program." Although at first relieved, we then wondered whether this might be a criticism, that our program had been too active and too outgoing. Our fears were allayed two weeks later with the restoration of our fellowship program, and since that time we have adopted as the Center's slogan "an active and outgoing program".

Of the thirteen grants awarded by the ARCE this year, eleven fellows are already in Cairo, one is scheduled to arrive next month and the last will come only for three months during the summer. Seven of this year's fellows are doctoral candidates and the other six are at the post-doctoral level.

With the comparatively large number of fellows last year, we instituted a highly rewarding series of bi-weekly seminars at which two fellows presented their projects to the group, after which opportunities were given for questions and discussions. To these seminars we invited interested scholars from the American University, Cairo University and Ain Shems, bringing the total

number of participants at each session to between 25 and 30. These seminars served to sharpen the focus of the scholar on his project, gave him an opportunity to profit by the comments and suggestions of his colleagues, broadened the narrow scope of his research topic to related fields of interest, and served as a medium for an exchange of information in the field of research between American scholars and their Egyptian counterparts. The response to the program was such that non-ARCE fellows asked that they too be permitted to present projects of their particular interest to the group.

In the field of archaeology, we have never had a more active season since I joined the ARCE some seven years ago. Our archaeological activities, on which you will receive reports during the next two days, included: the Akhenaten Temple Project, sponsored by the Pennsylvania University Museum under the direction of Dr. Donald Redford, whose administration was taken over by the ARCE as of March 1; the clearing of the Temple of Osiris ~~Hk~~ dt in Karnak, also under the direction of Dr. Donald Redford; the clearing of four mastabas in the Western Cemetery of Giza, under the direction of Dr. Kent Weeks; excavations in the southwestern area of the Giza complex, by Dr. Hans Goedicke; excavations at the Islamic Site of Fustat, under Dr. George Scanlon; and the epigraphic survey expedition at Chicago House, where Dr. Edward Wente has taken over the direction from Dr. Nims. Three scholars have pursued individual projects in Cairo with Smithsonian funding: Dr. Edward L. Terrace, Dr. David King and Mr. Richard Fazzini; and in the meantime we maintain concessions at Hierakonpolis, Mendes and Memphis, sites which are not now accessible to us for reasons of security.

But the activities of the Center extend beyond our structured program. During the past year over 250 visitors came to the Center, attracted to a large extent no doubt by Abdu's excellent brand of coffee. We answered over 150 letters requesting information, advice or reservations, and there were a number of off-beat orders we were able to fill: a piece of granite from one of the pyramids for the garden of historic works at the entrance to the Boston Museum of Science; bricks from the Kharga Oasis, Fustat and the Cairo Opera House for the General Shale Museum in Johnson City, Tennessee; and an exact working-model of one of Tutankhamen's boomerangs for the Smithsonian Institution.

A word about what's new in Cairo ...

Tonight, if the new moon is sighted, Ramadan will end and all offices will close down as the four-day Aid el Seghier festivities will begin. Each year Cairo appears to become a busier place, with more traffic and more people, resulting in a heavier burden on the limited communication facilities.

Construction of the new bridge across Gezira Island is proceeding: the Dukki-Zamalek portion is already open to traffic, while the demolition of the British cathedral, long a landmark, has commenced, to make way for the approaches to the bridge from the direction of Cairo. Meanwhile, the elevated foot bridge surrounding Tahrir Square has been completed and is heavily used. Though reducing appreciably the mortality rate, it detracts from the sport and the challenge which the Tahrir traffic has always presented to the nimble pedestrian in the past.

Mr. Joseph N. Greene, Jr., has replaced Mr. Donald Bergus as Director of the U.S. Interests Section. Mr. Greene has shown a keen interest in the activities of the Center and has already on several occasions been most helpful.

But some of the old friends remain. Sir Archibald Creswell, Honorary Vice President of the ARCE, is a familiar sight as he crosses Midan Kasr el Doubara each morning on his way to the AUC, where he is updating his bibliography on Islamic art and architecture. And, across town, is another loyal member of the ARCE, Judge Jasper Brinton, who still drives his 1946 convertible Ford around Cairo, who swims at the Gezira Club each morning before breakfast and who has within the last year published his most recent book, Americans in Cairo. Sir Archibald and Judge Brinton are both 94.

And just a word about the general atmosphere. In Cairo, we tend too much to follow straws in the wind, interpreting incidents as they occur, giving undue importance to events which are, in the long run, insignificant and worrying unnecessarily about what might occur from one day to the next. I have a theory that, instead of following the straws, it is simpler to worry about the winds which blow the straws about in what frequently appears to be utter confusion. Those of you who have lived in Egypt know that the prevailing wind, which blows from the north, is a good wind. If the wind direction shifts around to the south and becomes a khamseen, we're in for several miserable days of sand, dust and general depression. But these days are numbered and inevitably the wind shifts back to the north, the sand subsides and beautiful weather prevails. It's comforting to know that for millenia the prevailing wind in Egypt has been a good wind and there is every indication that this will continue to be the case for some years to come.

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U.S. DIRECTOR

We were able to negotiate with the Smithsonian Institution the largest contract in ARCE's history for the current year beginning May 1, 1972. Included in the contract are funds for three epigraphical, four archaeological, two art history projects; one Arabic literature project and one study of Arabic scientific manuscripts, all as listed with titles and project directors in the October Newsletter. The Operations of the Center are supported mainly by the Smithsonian, with some assistance from the Office of Education, Department of HEW.

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State (CU) has granted funds for twelve Fellows to conduct individual research in Egypt this year as well as travel funds to the U. S. for three Egyptian scholars. Names of Fellows and Research Topics are also listed in the Newsletter.

Negotiation with government departments involved four trips to Washington, including one with the President and one with the Vice-President. Professor Berger and I conferred with Michael Sterner, the Egyptian desk officer concerning U. S.-Egyptian cultural relations and officials in the Office of Education where we learned of the Inter-Institutional Cooperative Research Abroad Program.

Professor Wilson and I met with officials in all three of our funding agencies where we ascertained their preferences as reported to this meeting by the President. The supporting agencies seem to be extremely congenial to ARCE and anxious to help us maintain our programs.

Applications for fellowships for research on Medieval and Modern Egypt must be received in the Princeton office by December 31 for funding in the fourteen-month period beginning July 1, 1973. Project proposals for research on Ancient Egypt and Art History must be received in Princeton by September 10 or September 30, 1973, depending upon whether they are for new projects or renewals for funding in the year beginning May 1, 1974.

One of the trips to Washington made possible a meeting with Edward Penney, U. S. Cultural Attache in Cairo. It is always gratifying to see people directly upon their return from Egypt. Among the visitors in our office during the past fourteen months we have been pleased to welcome Zareh Misketian from the Center, Edward Terrace, John Wilson and Morroe Berger upon their respective returns, and for his annual visit, John Dorman.

A wider audience than usual will hear of the American Research Center in Egypt when the U. S. Director will respond to an invitation to describe the program at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington on December 29. Each year one session of the meeting is devoted to programs in the developing world, this year the Middle East.

The Princeton office continues to be a willing clearing house for members, the Center in Cairo, Washington officials, ARCE Governors, Project Directors, Research Fellows, Journal Editor, publisher and subscribers, and Newsletter subscribers.

The U.S. operational budget balanced again this year. Membership and Newsletter subscriber lists kept by our office secretary, Virginia M. Jenei, are in good order. The files are up to date and readily accessible.

Copies of back issues of the Newsletter are now available at a price of forty dollars per set plus postage through April 1971 and later numbers at five dollars per year.

The new price of the Journal of ARCE, set by the Governors last May, is twenty dollars per volume to non-members, beginning with Volume IX.

All meetings during the year were successful, thanks to hosts R. Bayly Winder at Washington Square, NYU, for the Grants Committee meeting in February; Donald P. Hansen, Institute of Fine Arts, NYU, for the Governors meeting in May; and Gerald E. Kadish for this annual meeting in Binghamton.

It has been a pleasure to work with the Executive Committee, the Governors, the Center staff, and Professor John A. Wilson in the first year of his presidency.

APPENDIX D

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

<u>Research Supporting Member</u>	<u>Represented by</u>
University of California Berkeley	William M. Brinner
University of California Los Angeles	Speros Vryonis, Jr.
University of Chicago	George R. Hughes
Columbia University	Maan Madina
Harvard University	Muhsin Mahdi
University of Michigan	William D. Schorger
New York University	Donald P. Hansen
University of Pennsylvania, University Museum	Froelich Rainey

Research Supporting Member

Princeton University
University of Toronto
University of Utah

Represented by

Morroë Berger
Ronald J. Williams
Aziz S. Atiya

Individuals elected annually by Individual Members

John S. Badeau
Klaus Baer
Richard Ettinghausen

Hans Goedicke
Nicholas B. Millet
Richard A. Parker
Dorothy Shepherd
Wm. Kelly Simpson

Richard N. Verdery
John A. Wilson
Farhat J. Ziadeh

Georgetown University
University of Chicago
Metropolitan Museum of Art and
New York University
Johns Hopkins University
Royal Ontario Museum
Brown University
Cleveland Museum of Art
Yale University and
Boston Museum of Fine Arts
McGill University
University of Chicago
University of Washington

مركز البحوث الشرقية بالقاهرة

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تليفون رقم ٣٣٠٥٢ - ٢٧٦٢٨ - القاهرة ج.ع.م.

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